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drunk with glory, and the brain of Athens got crazed with power, and the roar of her boasting rose up to heaven joined with the wail of her deceived and trampled subjects. And one by one they turned and fell from her, and joined their arms to her rival, who promised them independence; and every fond and mad endeavor to retain her empire only sucked her deeper into the eddy of ruin; and at length she was brought to her knees before her rival and her victorious fleet and her impregnable walls were destroyed with the cry that now began the freedom of Greece.

It was only the beginning of new slavery. Enslaved by the faithless Sparta, who sold half the cities back to Persia, patching up once more a hollow alliance with Athens, enslaved by Macedonia, enslaved by Rome, enslaved by the Turks,—poor Greece holds at last what she calls her independence, under the protection of the great civilizing nations who let her live because they cannot agree how to cut up her carcass if they slay her.

RIGHT AND TRUTH ABOVE PATRIOTISM.

Brethren, even as Athens began by protection and passed into tyranny and then into ruin, so shall every nation be who interprets patriotism to mean that it is the only nation in the world, and that every other which stands in the way of what it chooses to call destiny must be crushed. Love your country, honor her, live for her, if necessary die for her, but remember that whatever you would call right or wrong in another country is right and wrong for her and for you; that right and truth and love to man and allegiance to God are above all patriotism; and that every citizen who sustains his country in her sins is responsible to humanity, to history, to philosophy, and to Him to whom all nations are as a drop in the bucket, and the small dust on the balance.

Declaration of the Mohonk Lake International Arbitration Conference.

The year has been a checkered one in the history of peace. The war with Spain was concluded by the treaty of Paris, but even yet the fighting drags on in the Philippines. A still more bloody and bitter war has been carried on in South Africa. These conflicts sadden the hearts of all who love the principles which this conference advocates. Yet friends of peace need not be discouraged. These wars have given to the world a sad lesson of the folly and of the danger to states of submitting to the arbitrament of force such differences as might be settled by the arbitrament of reason.

On the other hand, the friends of peace have occasion to exult in the accomplishment of a work unparalleled in human history, by which nearly all the nations of the world have become associated in a declared purpose to avoid war. By the labors of the distinguished members of the Peace Conference at The Hague, in which the representatives of this country had so honorable a part, there has been provided an august permanent tribunal, before which every nation can bring its differences with other powers, assured of an impartial decision. This conference rejoices to know that twenty-six nations have ratified the treaty constituting this international court, the United States being the first power to act. It also rejoices to be informed that the permanent organization of this great tribunal will be soon accomplished, so that

it will be ready to do the work assigned to it. This union of the nations of the earth is an event of the first historic importance, fitly rounding out a great century, and giving promise of immeasurable good for the centuries to come.

This wonderful event, achieved during the past year, imperatively settles the next step which the friends of peace should take,—namely, to induce this government to enter into separate treaties with all other powers, under which all such difficulties with them as cannot be settled by the usual diplomatic negotiations shall be referred to the international tribunal at The Hague. The reference of disputes to that tribunal is, under the provision of the treaty, now only permissive. This was as much as that conference could well devise and recommend. What is now permissive should, as far as this country is concerned, be made obligatory. This can be accomplished by new and brief treaties with the other powers, under the terms of which all disputes which may arise, of whatever nature, not settled by ordinary diplomatic methods, shall be referred for final decision to this permanent court of the nations. To this end this conference hereby petitions the President of the United States that he enter into negotiations with other powers for such treaties, and it further appeals to the people of the United States that they create such a public opinion that such treaties shall be promptly ratified by the Senate of the United States.

To the end that such a public opinion in favor of peace and arbitration may be attained, this conference recommends that public meetings be held for this purpose in the larger and smaller centers of population, and it especially urges that the blessings of peace, rather than the glories of war, be emphasized in our common and higher schools; and it particularly requests that teachers of religion shall in their ministrations, and especially at the Christmas season, urge upon their people the obligation to use all influence in their power to bring to the earth the rule of that spirit of peace and charity which sees in every race or nation brothers for whose welfare this nation has a duty as well as for its own.

Peace the Ideal and Normal Life.

The function of a college in its relation to the peaceful arts of life was excellently set forth by Walter E. Howard, LL.D., professor of political science and history, in his oration at the recent centennial celebration of the founding of Middlebury College, Vermont. Here is what he says on the duty of the college to teach the "science of constructive life and the arts of peace":

"The college of the future should teach the love of country and the duties of good citizenship. It should not teach a blinded fetishism that says to the evil of a party platform, 'be thou my good.' It should make good citizens because it makes good men. Young men should not be made to believe, nor be permitted to believe, that politics is simply a field for individual ambition to wrestle in, or that public office is simply big game to stalk for the excitement of the hunt and the personal glory of a great kill. But they should be taught that public office is indeed a public trust—not a prize for some supreme egotist to clutch, but a crown for some humble head to wear. And the college of the future